#### AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Earnings of Indiana Roads. Below is given the gross earnings of number of roads, which are operated wholly or partially in Indiana, in 1889. With all but two roads-the Ohio, Indiana & Western, which labored under peculiar disadvantages, and the Michigan Central-a gain in earnings is shown over

1888: Geo	ss Earnings.	Increase.
		\$944,076
C., C., C. & St. L. (Big 4).	0.424.050	
L., N. A. & C	2,434,976	142,194
Ohio & Mississippi	4,073,598	204,614
Ohio, Indiana & Western	1,434,167	*45,811
Louis., Evans. & St. L	984,905	26,284
Lake Erie & Western	2,513,978	346,189
Wabash	12,974,203	611,374
Grand Rapids & Indiana	2,279,653	46,865
Toledo, St. L. & K.C	1,094,748	505,134
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	728,337	16,109
Evansville & Terre H'te.	900,395	45,878
Evansville & Indianap	300,486	45,867
Chicago & Atlantic	2,298,792	37,064
Ft. Wayne, Cin. & Louis.	283,701	36,781
B. & O., Western lines	4,601,388	333,805
Cin., Wabash & Mich	484,674	36,972
Cin., Ft. Wayne & Rich.,	443,451	36,959
Ind., Decatur & West'n	385,652	7.924
Lake Shore	19,475,000	1,445,373
Michigan Central	13,736,000	*34,523

In most cases, as with the Chicago & Atlantic, and the Mackey lines, the increase was made in the last four months of the year. The three or four roads of importance which nave not as yet made returns of earnings for last year, will show, doubt-less, proportionately large gains in 1889 less, proportionately large gains in 1889 over 1888. The large increase shown by the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City is due to the completion of its line into St. Louis, and the widening of the track to standard gauge. The roads which work independent of some of the great systems have had rather a difficult year to do business, so much trouble had they to secure cars, the strong lines having plenty of business for their equipment. In the Big Four statement is included the earnings of all lines in the system at the present time, the comin the system at the present time, the com-parisons being made with the earnings of the roads composing the system prior to the consolidation.

Annual Meeting of the St. L., V. & T. H. GREENVILLE, Ill., Jan. 14.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company was held here to-day. The annual report for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1889, was submitted and read, showing the following results: Gross earnings, \$1,727,-299.81; the income of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company being 30 per cent. of the above named gross earnings, it received from the lessee \$518,-189.94, out of which was paid for interest on bonds, taxes, and general expenses the sum of \$369,604.70, leaving a surplus for the year of \$148,585.24. The result to the lessee for the same period was a profit of \$57,000, against a profit of \$12,000 for the preceding year. The tonnage shows an increase of

about 13 per cent.

The following persons were elected as directors: Thomas D. Messler, J. N. Mc-Cullough, W. H. Barnes. W. R. McKeen, Robert L. Dulaney, E. O. Stanard, A. G. Henry, Charles H. Seybt, and J. S. Peers. The board organized by the election of the following officers: Thomas D. Messler, president; John E. Davidson, treasurer; S. B. Liggett, secretary, and C. D. Hoiles, assistant secretary.

Hocking Valley Election and Report.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo road to-day elected the following directors: One year-Charles Foster, of Ohio; P. W. Huntington, of Ohio, and James Kilbourne, of Ohio. Two years-Charles B. Alexander, of New York; George W. McCook, of Ohio, and C. C. Waite, of Ohio. Three years-Samuel D. Davis, of New York; Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, and C. B. Van Nostrand, of New York. The board organized by the election of C. C. Waite, president; Samuel D. Davis, first vice-president; W. N. Cott, secretary and treasurer, and J. T. Boothroyd, assistant secretary. The latter is to look after the financial affairs in New

The following is the statement of earnings and expenses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, submitted at the meeting: Earnings, \$2,509,518.21; expenses, \$1,420,208.09; surplus of earnings over expenses, \$1,099,-310.12; interest and taxes, \$1,098,986.46; surplus earnings over fixed charges, expenses and taxes, \$323,666. The showing is a decrease in earnings of \$384,451.32, as compared with the previous year.

Personal, Local and General Notes. M. R. Maxwell, agent of the Lake Erie & Western at this point, is so ill as to confine

him to his room. Not since August, 1886, has the freight

traffic over the Ohio, Indiana & Western been so heavy as at the present time. Miss Emma Conkling, chief operator in the telegraph office of General Agent Wm. Sullivan, of the Big Four, is so ill as to con-

fine her at home. Saturday last was a banner day on the Cleveland division of the Big Four, the east-bound movement between Indianapolis and Galton reaching 343 loaded cars.

E. O. McCormick, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines, was in the city last evening en route to Lafayette to attend the funeral of

In the year 1889 the side-track room of the Big Four on the Cincinnati and Chicago division was increased fifteen miles, and this year it is planned to increase it twenty

miles additional. The Big Four will occupy a new round-house at Riverside, just out of Cincinnati, on the first of next month. The tracks for the stalls are being laid and a sixty-foot iron turn-table put in.

The Pennsylvania Company now has a double track from the Union tracks to the Belt road, having just completed the additional track from the shops in the east

part of the city to the Belt road. In addition to his duties as general manager of the Denver, Fort Worth & Texas road C. F. Meek has been appointed assistant general manager of the Colorado division of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Denver.

The Big Four people are using, on the Cincinnati division, on their heavy express trains, two of the ten-wheel engines recently received from the Brooks locomotiveworks, and they are making an excellent

record for speed. W. F. Kearney was yesterday appointed general master mechanic of the Ohio, Indiana & Western road, vice J. King, resigned. Mr. Kearney was, for some years, division master mechanic on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road.

Circulars are out announcing the appointment of H. A. Johnson general freight agent of the Union Pacific-Fort Worth & Denver consolidation, with W. W. Newlin as general freight agent at Fort Worth and George Ady as general passenger agent at

The report that the bridge on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis over the Wabash river, near Mt. Carmel, is unsafe to run trains over, is denied by the management. It is stated that there is not a railroad bridge in the country in better shape to resist high water.

Notwithstanding the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton putting on an additional train out of here for Cincinnati at 3 P. M .. the vestibule train leaving one hour later, coming through from Chicago, is doing as good business as prior to this train being put on. These elegant equipments are winning cards.

J. W. Grennen, trainmaster of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, says that 75 per cent. fewer loaded cars are standing on its side-tracks and private switches, waiting to be loaded or unloaded, than would be found any day on such tracks before the Indiana Car-service Association commenced operations.

Two years ago the Ohio & Mississippi, through a car trust, purchased two thousand freight cars in order that they might cease paying out so much for car mileage to foreign roads, and the handsome increase in its earnings the last eighteen months is, in a large measure, due to being relieved of this heavy car-mileage tax, which exceeded \$150,000 a year.

The new management of the Ohio, Indiana & Western propose to make some arrangement to secure 1,000 new freight cars for the road and reduce the mileage paid on cars to foreign roads. This item, in the last twelve months, reached \$75,000 or more. For every foreign car run over the road the company pays three-fourths of a cent a

The business of the Indiana Car-service

vision of General Manager Bacon, and some amusing things occur daily. Yesterday one of the roads was notified that the association had \$6 charged against it for holding cars on its track, loaded with coal, beyond the specified time, and the agent hired three men to unload the cars, thinking it cheaper than to pay another day's track and car charges.

At a meeting in New York yesterday the threatened outbreak and rupture in the Interstate Railway Commerce Association was put off indefinitely by the appointment of a committee, consisting of Commissioners Walker, Faithorn and Midgely, to consider measures necessary to the perpetuation of the association and to report at the next quarterly meeting. This prevented an airing of grievances at the meeting and everything passed off harmoniously.

Nearly every Indianapolis road is short of power. The Big Four, on the Cincinnati and Chicago division, needs at least twenty more engines, and on the Cleveland division twelve more are needed for its present volume of business; on the St. Louis and the Cairo divisions a dozen more. Yesterday the company was obliged to run the heavy passenger engine, which hauled the train from Cincinnati west to Kanka-

The trainmen on the Philadelphia & Reading road are said to be considerably exercised over what they call the "whisker order." Nothing has ever happened on the road which has created so much comment, and the trainmen are denouncing the order in unmeasured terms, but it is thought they will obey it. The obnoxious "whisker" order was first sprung on the men about a year ago, and then so much dissatisfaction manifested itself that the officials decided not to enforce it at once.

The winter is one-half gone, and there has been but little Florida travel as yet, and the general passenger agents of the Southern through lines are quite despondent over the outlook for business the remaining weeks of winter. Unusual preparations were made for this classof travel as to speed of trains and elegance of equipment, but this has proven unavailing in se-curing business, so mild has the weather been, not only North, but in the New Eng-iand States, where a good deal of the Florida business originates.

High authority states that a big deal, involving millions, has been entered into between the Union and the Central Pacific roads, and the war-cloud, which has for some months hovered over these two com-panies, has disappeared, at least until the nion Pacific builds into southern Califor nia. For several months the Central Pacific has fought the Union Pacific to the extent of sending its freight into Eastern Nevada, carrying the freight through that State down through California and then East by the Sunset Route fast-freight line, to New Orleans, where it was turned over to the Illinois Central. If the freight was billed to the far East, or New York, it was turned over to the Huntington lines.

Another attempt is to be made to form a railway clearing-house, after the manner of that of England. The idea is not to make a railroad combination, but a clearinghouse, or several of them, taking in certain prescribed territorial limits, with clerks to audit accounts under established tariffs. and make the necessary settlements with connecting lines. It is argued that if a clearing-house is established its advantages will be so plain that there will be no des re to return to the old system, and that cutting in rates, or changing by a single line, will be extremely difficult. It is thought that, within the next sixty days, the scheme will be put into operation.

#### CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Wulf Thinks He Ought to Have the Benefit

of Schaub's Settlement of a Case. Several suits have grown out of Edward Niemeyer's reckless use of his revolver more than a year ago. He shot into a West-side street-car and wounded Mrs. Catherine Benson. Among the suits was one by which Mrs. Benson obtained a judgment against Conrad Wulf, a saloon-keeper, who was charged with having sold Niemeyer liquor on the night of the shooting. Subsequently, Mr. Benson secured a judgment against John Schaub, another saloonkeeper, but the matter was compromised. Wulf now claims that if a compromise can hold in Shaub's case it should in his own, and he is suing Mrs. Benson for a satisfaction of judgment. Judge Carter took the case under advisement.

To Test the Barrett Law.

Township Assessor Quill instituted suit yesterday against the city and Robert Kennington to test the validity of the Barrett law. He claims that the Morton street improvement was done without his consent as a property-holder, and that the city's action in the proceedings was illegal because the act of March 8, 1889, is unconstitutional. He further claims that the city has no right to issue bonds on the improvement, and asks for a restraining order to prevent it from so doing.

Damages Asked for False Imprisonment. The \$5,000 damage suit of William J. Kane against Miles G. Hornaday was called for trial before Vinson Carter, judge pro tem., in Superior Court No. 3, yesterday. Mr. Hornaday sold Kane a watch on the installment plan, but before it had been paid for Kane disposed of it. He was prosecuted by Hornaday on a charge of larceny, but was acquitted, and his suit is now based on damages for false imprisonment.

# Notes from the Dockets.

Mary Daniels filed a complaint, yesterday, in the Superior Court, against the C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad Company for \$10,-000 damages. Her husband, Henry C. Dan-iels, was killed in a collision on the road near Delhi, O., on Oct. 12, 1889, and it is claimed the accident was caused by the negligence of the company's officials in not publishing the orders for schedule time by which the trains were run.

Jane A. Hurd filed a complaint in the Superior Court, yesterday, against Benjamin Shoemaker for \$10,000 damages and the setting aside of a deed. She claims that Mr. Shoemaker asked her to sign a deed as a witness, which she did, but it afterward appeared that she had signed away all of her property. She demands damages on ground of fraud.

# The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 14875. Archibald Y. Comstock vs. Jacob C. Grindle. Grant C. C. Reversed. Berkshire, J.-In a proceeding suplementary to execution the plaintiff need not make an offer as to what he expects to prove in answer to his questions in order to question in this court the correctness of the rulings of the trial court in excluding testimony sought to be elicited from the defendant. 2. Assessment lies even competent evidence. It was pertinent to inquire as to

what had become of the proceeds of property disposed of by the defendant.

13723. Huldah A. Brown vs. William Corbin et al. Warren C. C. Affirmed. Olds, J.—When a mortgage shows on its face that the mortgageors resided in the county when it was recorded, the mortgage would be prima facie a valid lien and the burden of proof would rest on the person asserting its invalidity to show that it was not recorded in the county where the mort-gageors resided.

13877. Wallace Hight et al. vs. Isaac Claman, treasurer. Monroe, C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell C. J.—An appeal from the proceedings of a board of commissioners ordering the construction of a free gravel road simply suspends the proceed-ings in respect to those who appeal, while as to all the others the judgment from which no appeal is taken remains unaffect-

13865. Jacob W. Cossell vs. John J. Cunningham. Knox C. C. Affirmed, Elliott J .- Where it is in dispute whether a complaint was changed before filing or after issue joined and upon this question of fact affidavits were submitted to the trial court who decided in favor of the appellee, that

finding will not be disturbed.

15277. John W. Edwards vs. State. Sullivan C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, J.—Prosecution against a druggist for selling liquor on Sunday, the 10th day of March, 1889, without a written prescription from some regular practicing physician. The appellant offered in evidence the following prescription: "Pleasantville, Ind., March 4, 1889. John W. Edwards-Let Benj. How-ard have half-pint of whisky and glycerine for medical purposes. Repeat as needed."
duly signed by a physician. The prescription did not justify a sale on Sunday.

14746. Amanda Shumate et al. vs. Isaac

S. Rodney et al. Boone C. C. Dismissed. SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. Association is wholly under the super- et al. On trial by jury

Room 2-Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Mary Cousins vs. Silas Cousins; divorce.

Divorce granted plaintiff. Room 3-Hon. Vinson Carter, Judge pro tem. Conrad Wulff vs. Susan Benson; to sat-isfy judgment. Tried and taken under ad-Wm. J. Kane vs. Miles G. Hornaday; damages. On trial by a jury.

New Suits Fried. Mary Daniels vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Rail-road; damages. Demand, \$10,000. Louisa McMasters vs. Edgar McMasters

et al.; for support. Samuel Kennard et al. vs. George P. Butler et al.; replevin. Demand, \$500. Lilie V. Richardson vs. Henry H. Eckhart et al.; complaint for foreclosure. Jane A. Hurd vs. Benjamin Shoemaker; damages. Demand, \$10,000. Thomas F. Quill vs. City of Indianapolis et al.; complaint for injunction.

GORDON'S NARROW ESCAPES.

Tight Piaces Through Which Georgia's Governor Passed During the Rebellion.

Atlanta Constitution. Death passed very close to thousands, but on none did the destroyer lay so firm a grip and then release his hold as on Gen. John B. Gordon. Whether as a captain leading his company or as a general com-manding half of Lee's army, the present Governor of Georgia was always where the bullets flew thickest, and where death and carnage and hard fighting were found.

For the first two years of the war the life of General Gordon appeared to be protected by some omnipotent power. In leading his men he was constantly exposed, and though others fell on every side of him, he remained uninjured. He was bruised many times, but never once was a drop of his blood spilled. His clothes on several oceasions were pierced and rent by bullets; his hat was twice lifted from his head, and his canteen was shot from his side without his being burt. Finally a superstition grew among the men that their leader bore a charmed life. And when the opening shot at the battle of Sharpsburg was fired it was asserted that the bullet had never been molded that would break the skin of

Before the close of the great fight, however, not only one but many bullets had found their billets in his body, and the Sixth Alabama regiment, which he then commanded, mourned bitterly because they believed that their leader, who knew not what fear meant, was beyond all hope. In that one fight General Gordon had more narrow escapes than almost any other man who survived through the great four years'

At the beginning of the engagement a shell burst immediately in front of him, and a large piece struck him fairly in the chest. A sad bruise was infleted, but Gordon never showed that he felt the pain of it, and continued at the head of his men. Shortly after the explosion of the shell a bullet passed through the fleshy part of his right leg. but still he made no moan. handkerchief tied about the limb absorbed the blood, and served to set an example of endurance to the men. One hour later s ball passed through the same leg, between the leaders and the knee-joint; another bandage was applied, and still the com-mander continued at his post. Only half an hour later, and the left arm, raised to emphasize an order, fell useless, a ball having passed through it, severing in its passage every tendon, and also a small artery. The constant loss of blood made him weak, but the mighty will conquered pain, and all requests to retire from the fight were refused with scorn. Fifteen minutes later, and a minnie ball tore through his left shoulder, breaking in two and leaving half the lead buried in the bone. Tottering, and scarcely able to stand, Gordon turned to rally his men, and as he did so, the final wound was inflicted. Square in the left cheek the bullet struck, coming out under the ear. At last the wonderful physical energy gave way, and the dauntless commander fell forward, with his mutilated face buried in his cap, and so he would have died, drowned by the blood that flowed so freely for his country, but for a bullet hole which had pierced his cap unnoticed and allowed the red fluid to escape. How long General Gordon lay there unconscious he never knew, but the sensations he experienced, as he himself describes them, must have been very terrible. He says that he felt a six-pound shot had car-ried away his head. He argued with himself that if his head was gone he could no longer think, as the brain must have been destroyed. Then he concluded that he was dead, and it was only the immaterial part of the man hovering above the useless clay that was thinking; finally be decided that if he were alive he could move his legs, but if he were dead he had no legs. With a great effort he did move his limbs, and pierced as they were, he drew them almost to his chest. The effort sent the little blood remaining in his body to the brain, and he recovered consciousness, only to faint again. When he next came to himself, he was on a litter being taken to the rear. For seven months General Gordon remained away from his command. At the

end of that time, though his wounds were only partially healed, he returned to duty as brigadier general. He passed through several other desperate conflicts without injury, and was not wounded again until at the battle of Shepherdstown, in 1863—a bullet struck him in the head just above the ear and inflicted a bad wound.

Steadman was fought, and General Gordon, as a corps commander, received his last wound, a ball piercing his right leg. Among his relics General Gordon keeps an iron-bound pocket-book which once saved his life. He carried it in his pocket and a ball struck it and bent it double. Had it not been for the pocket-book the missel would have torn through the hip bone and would almost surely have caused death.

Another memento from which General Gordon will never part, is the scar of the wound he received in the face at the battle of Sharpsburg.

# COLLEGE MEN IN CONGRESS.

Over Half the Members of the Present Body Are Graduates.

Now York Mail and Express. A little over one-half of the 408 Senators and Representatives so far elected to the Fifty-first Congress have had the benefit of a college training. Of the Senators, forty-one, or exactly one-half, are college men, and of the Representatives, 164, or slightly more than half. Delaware is the only State represented entirely by college men, Senators Gray and Higgins represent-ing Princeton and Yale, respectively, and Representative Pennington, Washington and Jefferson College. Yale College sends ten Representatives, the largest number sent by any college proper, besides three from her law department, making thirteen in all. Harvard University sends fourteen in all, nine from the college proper and five from her law department. Michigan University sends ten, four from the academic department and six from the law school. Princeton, Center and Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) have each seven representatives. The University of North Carolina has six, all representing the State of North Carolina. The University of Virginia has the same number, four from the academic department and two from the law department. Union College and Cumber land University (Tenn.) have each five representatives, the former sending three from the college and two from her law department. Hamilton, Dickinson, Washington and Lee, DePauw (formerly Asbury) University, and the Indiana State University each have four representatives. Columbia has three, two from the college and one from the Columbia Law School. William and Mary has also three, one from the col-lege and two from the law school. The other colleges having three representatives each are Bowdoin, University of Alabama, Miami, Lombard University, the University of South Carolina and the University of Wisconsin. Those having two each are Dartmouth, Amherst. Oberlin, Iowa State University, Wesleyan, Missouri State University, Wesleyan, Missouri State University, Western Reserve, University of Tennessee, Mercer, Williams, Brown, Mc-Kendree, Wabash and the University of Georgia. Twenty-five other colleges have a single representative.

Six of the ten representatives of Yale College are in the Senate, probably the largest number of representatives from a single in-stitution ever elected to the upper house. These Senators are Dawes, of Massachusetts; Evarts, of New York: Stewart, of Nevada: Wolcott. of Colorado: Higgins, of Delaware, and Gibson, of Louisiana.

A Cure That Has No Cure for Itself. Philadelphia Press. Garlic, eaten freely, is said to be a sure cure for the grip. But remember, there is no cure for garlic.

THE blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsa-parilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

SOME LARGE PENSIONS. Old Soldiers Who Have Received Arrest-

ages-Veteran Congressmen. Very few large pension claims are being granted nowadays. Most of them have been disposed of. The largest lump pension ever granted a soldier by the government of the United States was paid to Cyphert P. Gillette, of What Cheer, Keokuk county, P. Gillette, of What Cheer, Keokuk courty,
Iowa, about two years ago. The claim was
for total blindness and had been pending
in the Pension Office for several years, being repeatedly rejected by different Commissioners, but was finally granted by
Commissioner Black, who was sustained by
Assistant Secretary Hawkins, of the Interior Department. Mr. Gillette received \$72 a month and arrears amounting to \$16,-

210, which was at the rate of \$72 a month since his application was filed. The next largest pension was granted to Philip Flood, of Elyria, Loraine county, Ohio. He is also totally blind and receives \$72 a month in the future. He received also \$14,960 cash as arrears, being paid at the rate of \$8 a month from Nov. 14, 1862; \$25 a month from July 4, 1874, and \$72 a month from June 17, 1878, the date upon which he became totally blind.

Christian Holzenworth, of Lawville,
Oneida county, New York, who has been

insane for years, as a result of exposure and disease contracted in the service, received a pension of \$13,260 as arrears and \$72 a month for life. He is now, and has been for years, an inmate of the Lewis county (New York) Insane Asylum. He has a wife, three daughters and two sons, who are very poor. The wife has support-ed the family for the last ten or twelve years by taking in washing. The back pay was placed in the hands of a trustee for her benefit. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, the well-known

soldier, statesman and diplomatist, received a pension some time ago, with back pay a pension some time ago, with back pay amounting to over \$12,000, which he invested in Washington real estate that has more than doubled in value. Jacob Dingman, of Butler, Mo., received a pension not long ago of \$72 a month, with back pay amounting to \$12,491. He belonged to an Iowa regiment, and is totally blind. W. S. Stevens, of Columbus, O., who is insane, was granted a pension of \$72 a month, and \$12,346 back pay, which was placed in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of his family. Frederick Joslin, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., received \$10,000 back pay and a pension of \$72 a month, for total blindness. While in the army Joslin lost his eyesight from exposure in a terrible snowsight from exposure in a terrible snowstorm, and for the last twelve or fifteen years has been supported by his wife, with some aid from Chamberlain Post, G. A. R., at St. Johnsbury. His application for a pension was pending for several years, but was finally procured by the influence of Senator Edmunds.

Frank Patterson, of Elmira, N. Y., who is familiarly known in that city as "Blind Patterson," was granted a pension of \$72 a month and over \$13,000 back ray, but the order was rescinded and the money turned into the treasury, because it proved to be an attempt at fraud of an unexampled char-acter. Patterson filed a claim for a pension in 1886, for total blindness, as a result of exposure in the army, and sustained it with some of the most convincing evidence that was ever brought before the Commissioner. After the pension was granted it was discovered that he deserted from his command in October, 1863, was arrested as a deserter in March, 1864, and narrowly escaped being under sentence of court-mar-Up to the time of his desertion he was free from any disease or affection of the eye. In 1881 he filed a claim for pension for rheumatism, which was signed by a comrade of his regiment, but not of his company. Investigation showed that the soldier whose affidavit Patterson presented had been dead for several years, and when alive could not even write his name. Upon this statement the claim was rejected. In 1886 another claim was filed, for total blindness, which claim was granted, but the investigation of detectives showed that Patterson, two physicians and other persons had made false affidavits upon which the pension was granted. Most of those in the conspiracy were arrested and punished, and nearly the entire amount of money was recovered.

#### A UNIQUE MACHINE.

An Apparatus That Is to Be Used in Preparing Census Information.

Washington Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch. The organization of the Census Office and the work of preparation for the great decennial account of stock is going forward rapidly. Nearly all of the office divisions have been organized, beside those relating merely to the machinery of the office. These are as follows: Population, agriculture, manufactures, transportation, finance, education, mortality, the defective, delinquent and dependent classes, fisheries, mineral

products, the press, forestry, Indians.

The subdivision of the country into supervisors' districts has been made, and a bulletin announcing them has recently been published. A form of schedule has been adopted for the population returns. This is what is known as the "family schedule," upon which one family only will be entered upon the sheet, and it is proposed to use it to a large extent as a prior schedule, to be left at houses in advance, that it may be filled at leisure by the head of the family. This marks a distinct advance upon the methods used in United

States censuses. It has been decided to use in the compila-On the 25th of March, 1865, the battle of | tion of the statistics of population the Hollerith electric tabulation machine. In this machine the information regarding each individual, age, sex, nativity, parents' nativity, race, occupation, etc., are ex-pressed by holes punched in certain positions upon cards, each card representing an individual. The work of tabulation is effeeted by a press which makes electric con-nection through the punched holes and registers on dials. By suitable connection of wires, any combination may be secured, and the labor of making even the most complicated combination is trifling, in comparison with methods heretofore in use. The employment of this machine makes it possible to deduce from the population schedules all the information which it is at all desirable to obtain, while, as well known, much of the information hereto-fore gathered has been lost, owing to the great expense involved in the mere compi-

> THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD, At the Age of 180 Years His Eye Is as Keen as a Ferret's.

Quebec Union Liberale. The oldest man in the world is a citizen of Bogota, in the republic of San Salvador. This new Methusaleh declares that he is 180 years old, and it would seem he flatters himself, for his neighbors give the assurance that he is older than he says he is. He is a half-breed, named Michael Solis, whose existence was revealed to Dr. Louis Hernandez by one of the oldest planters in the locality, who as a child knew Solis as a centenarian. They have found in the year 1712 his signature among those of persons who contributed to the building of a Franciscan convent which exists near San Sebastian. His skin is like parchment, his long hair, of the whiteness of snow, envelops his head like a turban, and his look is so keen that it made a disagreeable impression on the Doctor.

Interrogated by the Doctor, he answered complaisantly that his great age was due to his regular mode of living and to his never giving up to any excess of any sort whatever. "I never eat but once a day," said he, "but I never use any but the strongest and most nourishing foods. My meals last a half hour, for I believe it is impossible to eat more in that time than the body can digest in twenty-four hours. I fast the first and fifteenth of each month, and on those days I drink as much water as I can bear. I always let my food become cold before I touch it. It is to these things that I attribute my great age.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DIED. BENCE-Robert F., died of pneumonia at 2 a. m., Jan. 14, 1890, aged 53. Funeral private.

As a Plesh Producer there can be no question but that

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

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and d 10:20 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am. Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am. Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am, 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:30 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo 7:25 am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:30 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST ROUTE TO SE V LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

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Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom........ 4:00 pm.

Ar. from St. L., 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 7:45 pm, 

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Commencing SUNDAY, Dec. 1,
Trains leave Indianapolis:
4:05 a.m. [d'ly], 10:35 a.m., 2:43 p. m. [d'ly], 4:00 p. m. [d'ly], 6:35 p. m., Connersville Accommodation.
Trains arrive at Indianapolis:
9:24 a. m., 11:05 a. m. [d'ly], 7:30 p. m., 10:55 p. m.
[d'ly], 1:10 a. m. [d'ly].
Ticket office, corner Kentucky avenue and Illinois



On and after Sunday, Nov. 24, trains of this road will arrive and depart from the Indianapolis Union Leave, going East. \*7:00 p.m. \*4:00 a. m. Leave, going West.... \*7:45 am \*11:15 p.m., 12:05 noon, 5:00 p. m.

Arrive, from Bast. \*7:20 a. m. \*10:40 p. m.

Arrive, from West....\*6:30 p.m. \*3:40 a.m., 2:40 p.m.,

10:15 a. m.

\*Dally, City Ticket-Office, 138 South Illinois atreet

SOCIETY MEETINGS. A NCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE— meeting of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock; business, J. T. BRUSH, 33°, T. P. G. M. Jos. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary. HEADQUARTERS GEO. H. THOMAS POST No. 17, G. A. B.—Indianapolis, Jan. 15.—Post will assemble promptly at 1 o'clock to-day to attend funeral of our late comrade, Robt. F. Bence, 33d Ind. Vol. J. M. PAVER, Com.

H. P. HOOD, Adj. NOTICE-THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEET-ing of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Indiana will be held on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the society, Journal building. GEO. H. WEST, Sec.

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